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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [472]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]


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[428]

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Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government
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Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal Life. Non-Corrosive.
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[4113]


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Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Keel-Blocks. Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
3 Dry Docks: No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.
No. 2 ... 510 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.
No. 3 ... 714 ft. 88 ft. 34 ft.
1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always
ready at short notice.

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Floating Docks: No. 1, 7,000 Tons. No. 2, 12,000 Tons.
Lifting Power. Max. Length of Ship taken in. 460 Feet. 580 Feet.
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The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Dredger, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION. [639]

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**HIPPODROME
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THE MARVELLOUS CARPENTERS
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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [799]

NOTICE.

THE VALUE OF THE HONGKONG
DOLLAR as Proclaimed by the Director
of the United States Mint for three Months
to end September 30th, 1910, is 422 in terms
of AMERICAN GOLD CURRENCY.

Consular Fees for the Quarter to end
September 30th, 1910, will be as follows:—
Invoice ... \$5.95
Extra Copy of Invoice ... 2.40
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Bill of Health ... 11.90
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Hongkong Currency only is accepted in
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Invoice Clerk is forbidden to accept any Chinese
Coin whatever or accept Hongkong Fractional
Coin in amounts of over \$200 at one time.

STUART J. FULLER,
American Vice Consul-General
in charge.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [809]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE
SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE
OF AS MANY CENTS

By the Use of
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the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which
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ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE
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[748]

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Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

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EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1910. [707]

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Fongkong, 6th March, 1907. [388]

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [4542]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [4536]

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THIS Hotel is under European manage-
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food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
Two steamers (the *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
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Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
[4213] THE MANAGER

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SHAMHEEN-CANTON.

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Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMHEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
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[4623]

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We Stock all the Best Known Brands, as well as the following, which are Manufactured solely for us:

LOLITAS - PER BOX OF 50. \$5.50
An exquisite smoke.

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A very fine Cigar.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(25)

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be accepted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 8TH, 1910.

Is anything more calculated to reflect on modern civilisation it is the scenes which have been witnessed in America this week. People who were prepared to regard the pugilistic encounter of Monday as an exhibition to be tolerated, if not encouraged, have in many instances, been forced to a different conclusion, not so much because of the result of the fight itself, but by reason of its sequel. It has stirred up racial prejudice to an extent unparalleled in recent years, and, as the telegrams inform us, attacks have been made on the coloured folk in many places in the United States. The statement of these riots presents the most powerful argument that could be adduced against the continuance of such displays. They show that they do not develop the true sporting instinct. Sporting instinct would rise superior to colour or race or nationality; sporting instinct would appreciate the pluck and skill and strength of both men; sporting instinct would applaud the winner. But the present fight, perhaps more than any other, has demonstrated that the appeal is very largely to the lower nature, that passions are aroused, and the sense of fair play is lost. Opinion may be divided as to the value of the form of sport which induces men to train for ring contests. The main art of self-defence is one against which little can be said. Fistic encounters, where they do not degenerate into brutal displays, are valuable because of the quickness of eye, dexterity of movement, and lightness of touch which they develop.

In other words they are meritorious in so far as they stimulate a healthy exercise of body. But when the professional element enters they assume a different aspect. No longer is art for art's sake the consideration. Greed of gain dominates, and the training, always interesting as showing the possibilities of the human body, becomes more strenuous. The artistic is lost in the commercial, and what were formerly athletic displays degenerate into rather brutal exhibitions. Professionalism is blamed for spoiling this sport, but whether it be antecedent or consequent, the knock-out blow is also a contributory cause of the degeneracy. Much of the present day boxing is marred by this cause. Were the principle of deciding contests on points more generally applied, the sport would be deprived of its brutal element, while skill and science would be simply recognised.

The chief consideration, however, is the advisability of prohibiting such encounters as that which took place on Monday. An opinion, not confined to religious bodies, is growing in the world that the spectacle of professional gladiators mauling each other is degrading, and that the sport is one which should be relegated with bull baiting, cock fighting, and others equally cruel to the limbo of the past. At one time the pugilistic art was clean and manly, and it held sway in Britain for many years. According to the authority of *The Times* "The history of the prize ring extends over a period of 144 years, from the time when James Figg, the first acknowledged champion opened his amphitheatre in the Oxford Road in 1719, to the championship battle between Heenan and King. Its palmy days were when Corinthians attended the encounters of CHAS and MOLLYBUX, and the PRINCE REGENT, SHERIDAN and BEAU BRUMMER imbibed their boozing at LIXMER'S. In that little tunnelled recess at the bottom of the gloomy, comfortless coffee-room of the dirtiest hotel in London all the noble patrons of the ring assembled, and the preliminaries of more great fights were arranged there than in TOM CHAIN'S immortal parlour. With such patrons of pugilism as those who faded away in the last days of LIXMER'S (the original hotel, which was pulled down in 1860), departed the fair play, the spirit, and the very honesty of the ring. Down, deeper down, and ever downward it went till it slowly perished in infamy and indigence. The last nail in its coffin was driven by the Act passed in 1868, which prohibited railways carrying persons going to a prize fight." Pugilism, it must be understood, did not vanish from Britain. Far from it. The professional element sank, as stated, but there has developed a cleaner form of the sport associated with gymnasia, universities, and athletic organisations. These, however, might be improved in the manner indicated, but the prize fights, with their degrading associations, can only be reformed out of existence.

The improvement effected at the Kowloon ferry buildings as a protection to passengers during rain, enabling them to enter or leave coaches without becoming wet will be appreciated by the travelling public.

The improvement in the weather was doubtless the reason of the increased attendance at the Hippodrome Circus last night. That the performance was appreciated by those present was evident, generous applause being bestowed on the different performers.

A Japanese woman, a steamer passenger by the *Tenyo-maru*, gave birth to a daughter on the 15th ult. while on the voyage from Honolulu to Japan. In honour of the event the cabin and steerage passengers held a celebration on board ship. The child has been named "Yoko," or "Miss Ocean."

The rapidity with which the barrel of kerosene oil at the Kowloon City Police Station has of late been falling led to a watch being set. A hukong was proved to be the thief, and on appearing before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Thirteen gamblers who were arrested in the servants' quarters of a house in Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, appeared before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday. The two keepers of the game were fined \$50 each or two months' imprisonment, and each of the players, in default of payment of a fine of \$4, was sentenced to twelve days' gaol.

A remarkable story of unappreciated luck comes from Batavia, where, on June 13, some children found on the roadside a small parcel wrapped in a handkerchief. They played at football with the bundle until the fastening gave way and disclosed a pile of curiously coloured and printed papers. The children played with the papers, tore some of them into bits, and flung the fragments to the winds. The balance they cut up with scissors. On their getting tired of it, the litter was swept up and thrown away as rubbish. Some passers-by picked up a few pieces and found them to be fragments of banknotes. It seems impossible to place the notes together, but enough of the fragments were identified to show that the total value must be about 2,000 guilders. The Bank is the only gainer by this freak of fortune.

The *Times* of *Malaya* of June 25 contains the following:—We understand that arising out of the gambling case reported elsewhere to-day, proceedings are being taken by the police against Towhey Yau Tet Shin on an allegation of having attempted to effect an illegal gratification to Mr. Gilman, the 19th magistrate. The case is to be heard on the 29th inst. and Mr. H. Ashworth Hope has been retained for the defence.

As will be expected the water return for June is much more satisfactory than its predecessor. Compared with the corresponding month of last year there is a big increase in all the reservoirs, three of the Hongkong reservoirs having more than double the storage of June, 1909. The total on the island is 334,366,000 gallons, against 244,742,000. In Kowloon the difference is even more marked, the figures being 219,267,000, as against 26,925,000.

We are informed by the local office that Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Tourist Agents, have been specially appointed Sole Official Passenger Agents for the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad to be opened from December, 1910, to February, 1911. The period of the Exhibition has been fixed at the most pleasant season of the year and includes the great native bathing festivals which are held at Allahabad. At the Exhibition displays will be made of arts and industries of the United Provinces, both ancient and modern; agriculture, machinery, sporting trophies, etc., etc., while processes of native manufactures will be demonstrated. Special polo tournaments and an aviation meeting, the first held in the Far East, promise to be a great attraction. Allahabad, which is a city of 172,000 inhabitants, is 514 miles by rail from Calcutta and 844 miles from Bombay.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN GRANT.

John Grant, on remand, again appeared before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of obtaining \$10 from a shopkeeper at Kowloon by false pretences.

Detective Sergeant Appleton prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant. Sergeant Appleton announced that the case for the prosecution had closed.

His Worship—I think you should call further evidence about the other cheques presented and dishonoured.

Sergeant Appleton—I had that intention, but was instructed otherwise.

His Worship—I think the Court will require them if you want the bank's evidence to go in.

Sergeant Appleton—I will leave it to your Worship, but I will have to call the Registrar of the Supreme Court, as two of the cheques are there.

His Worship—I think you had better call him. Sergeant Appleton—And the people who received the cheques?

His Worship—Yes.

Sergeant Appleton—In that case I will have to issue subpoenas.

Mr. Gardiner—These cheques were post dated, and the defendant believed at the time he drew them that he would be in a position to meet them when they became due. I am calling evidence to that effect.

His Worship—We must get this evidence about the cheques.

Mr. Gardiner—Yes. In fairness to my client as well. It will be shown that these cheques are post dated.

His Worship—We'll leave that point till the witnesses are called. The prosecution is not finished.

Sergeant Appleton—No. I apply for a further adjournment.

Mr. Gardiner—I would ask that the police assist to trace the missing cheque. His evidence is very material to the defence.

His Worship—No doubt the police will do that. The case is adjourned until the afternoon of the 14th inst.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Y.M.C.A. v. Kowloon C.C. on Saturday, 9th inst. on the Y.M.C.A. Ground, at 4.30 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. team—
Hickling and Edwards
Macpherson and de Breton.
Shorrey and Joceland.

TAXICABS FOR SINGAPORE.

Singapore is moving with the times and in its latest enterprise it is ahead of nearly every other city in the East except Calcutta. The enterprise is the introduction of the taxicab. Messrs. C.F. Wearne & Co., of Orchard Road, have brought from home three taximeters, specially made to register cents and dollars. These they are fitting on 15 h.p. Rover motor-cars and in a few days two of these vehicles will probably be seen plying for hire in the streets. Those who are familiar with the taxicabs of Europe will appreciate the convenience of this new form of hiring a vehicle, a form which has almost knocked the old horse-drawn hackney out of existence at home; to those who have not been in Europe since their introduction a year or two ago, an explanation of the working of the taximeter may not come amiss. The meter is a small apparatus fixed between the driver and the passenger with dials so placed that both parties can see at a glance how much money is due for the ride. The meter does not become operative till the engine starts and then it begins to register according to the distance traversed and continues until the engine is stopped. In the case of the new Singapore vehicles the meter will register at the rate of 40 cents a mile, mounting by 10 cents at a jump. When the car is standing still the expenditure is registered by a time dial at rate of \$2 an hour. The result may be illustrated by an instance that occurred yesterday. A party hired one of the cars with meter attached about 4.20 p.m. They returned eight hours later, but during that time the car had run only 21 miles; the remainder of the time was kept waiting. The meter at the end of the time registered \$20.30—viz. \$8.20 for the run and \$12.60 for over six hours' stoppage. The advantage of this will be seen when it is stated that, by hiring a car without taximeter by the hour, the charge would have been about \$40.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 6th.

"The Times" states that the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Agreement is an event of deep significance to the world's politics, and that the result must be hailed with deepest satisfaction by those desirous of seeing the peace of the Far East established on a lasting basis.

GERMAN EASTERN SQUADRON.

LONDON, July 6th.

Germany is sending the cruiser "Gneisenau" to strengthen her squadron in the Far East. [The *Gneisenau* is a sister-ship to the *Scharnhorst*. She is an armoured cruiser of 11,500 tons, built at Hamburg in 1907. She carries eight 8.2 guns, six 6 in. guns, 3.8 small guns, and torpedo tubes (four submerged).]

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, July 6th.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy received Prince Tsai Tao and suite, who subsequently attended the manoeuvres of the Italian army and a Court banquet in the evening.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter learns that the latest news from Crete is very disquieting, and that the Protecting Powers are discussing the necessity of taking steps in the event of the Assembly, on reassembling, insisting on the Moslem Deputies taking the oath of allegiance to the King of the Hellenes, which is considered increasingly probable.

It is believed that if this course is insisted upon, an International force will be landed.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, July 7th.

During the Budget debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith denied that there was an excessive growth of the national expenditure, and contended that Britain alone, among the great countries of the world, was able to provide for the increased demands of social reform and national defence, and to reduce her Debt at the same time. There would be nine millions available in the present year for the reduction of the National Debt.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, July 7th.

Sir Charles Hardinge, who has succeeded Earl Minto as Viceroy of India, has been created a baron.

NOTABLE CENTENARIAN.

On June 9th Mrs. Clark, of High-road, Wood Green, entered her 107th year. She is the oldest person in London, and so vigorous is she that in fine weather she walks to the post office to draw her pension.

Mrs. Clark's right is well-nigh perfect; her hearing is good; she can do needlework—in fact, as her son of over 70 informed a pressman, she "has not been better for years."

Mrs. Clark had nine children, three of whom she has outlived. So many grandchildren has she that she does not know the number.

It was only a month or two ago that the old lady attended a dinner given to the Wood Green poor, on which occasion she made a speech from the public platform. On the death of King Edward, Mrs. Clark wrote to Queen Alexandra, offering her respectful condolences. She has received the following letter from Buckingham Palace:—
"Madame, Queen Alexandra is so touched by your kind thought of her in her terrible bereavement. I am to express Her Majesty's thanks, and to say that she hopes you are keeping well in your great age. Yours faithfully, Sidney Grenville."

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 7th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION:

BERNARD H. HONOUR, SIE. FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

COMPANY'S CAPITAL REDUCED.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster applied to the Court for a reduction of the capital of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. He stated that the Company was incorporated in 1903, and its registered office was at Hongkong. Its capital was 1,500,000 Shanghai taels divided up into 30,000 shares of 50 Shanghai taels each—10,000 preference shares at 50 taels and 20,000 ordinary shares at 50 taels. The Company issued all its preference and ordinary shares and the sum of 50 taels each had been paid up. By special resolution of the Company it was decided to reduce the capital to 1,000,000 Shanghai taels, made up of 10,000 preference shares of 50 taels each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 25 taels each. He asked that that resolution be confirmed by the Court.

The application was granted.

A PROPERTY DISPUTE.

Kwok A. Yau v. Kwok Sui Chi and Crowther Smith was an action in which the plaintiff claimed declaration that she was entitled to 40/65ths of the property known as numbers 8 and 10, Lok Hing Lane, situated on section L of Island Lot 50, an account of the means profits in respect thereof; a receiver; and costs. Plaintiff was not represented by counsel, but her case was watched by her solicitor, Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell). Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. George Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), represented the second defendant.

Mr. Potter thought, in face of the will, that it was difficult to give the plaintiff the relief she asked for, because nothing could be done in this action which was in any way against the will. The will could not be upset in the smallest degree by this action. The will said: "I have bought in my own name in Hongkong two houses, Nos. 8 and 10, Lok Hing Lane." These were the houses which were the subject matter of the action. His Lordship could not say in this action that in fact deceased did not buy these two houses with her own money. There it was in the will.

His Lordship—I don't think the probate means that every word in the will is accepted as fact.

Mr. Potter—But this is the essential portion of the whole will. She is bequeathing these houses to her brother and she says, "I have bought them in my own name."

His Lordship—That is consistent with the plaintiff's case. Why should that preclude her coming in and saying she contributed?

Mr. Potter—The point is what form of judgment she could get. As far as I can see she could only come in as a creditor asking back from the executor certain monies which the testatrix had received from the plaintiff. But she cannot set aside the will and say, "I am going to have the house."

His Lordship—I do not, as I have said, think that probate means that all the statements are true. Supposing a man makes a will and bequeaths certain property which he alleges he possesses, that does not out the true owner from coming forward.

Mr. Potter—But surely he would have to set aside the will, because he cannot bequeath property which he has not got. Proceeding, Mr. Potter said the position was as follows:—In the beginning of 1908 plaintiff gave monies to the deceased and the deceased with those monies bought the property, which was assigned to the deceased in deceased's own name. It was clear now that the plaintiff had never taken any step at all to get her name on the register as being the owner of the property. A year passed by and the woman who had bought the property died, having made a will bequeathing the property to her brother, who was sole executor. That will was then brought to Mr. Smith and probate was taken out. The executor then told Mr. Smith that he required money for the purposes of the estate, to pay off debts and properly administer it, and he asked for a mortgage. A proper search was made, and everything was found to be in order, there being nothing at all to lead Mr. Smith to believe other than that the deceased was the sole owner of this property, that the will was a bona fide one, and that the executor was entitled to what he was. In these matters he was dealt with as the executor, and for the purposes of this case he must now be treated as the executor of a perfectly good and proper will. Mr. Potter asked for judgment for his client with costs against the estate.

His Lordship—I don't know about costs. Mr. Potter—We are entitled to costs having regard to the carelessness of the plaintiff herself.

His Lordship—You can have costs against her share of the estate, but I don't think I can go further than that. To do so would be giving you costs against the first defendant.

Mr. Potter—That will do—costs against her share of the estate.

His Lordship—At the same time she is entitled to costs against the first defendant.

Mr. Potter—Oh, yes.

His Lordship informed plaintiff that the first defendant had not come to the Court to contradict her story, which was therefore accepted by the Court. But that did not give her any power to rectify the mistakes made by her own stupidity. She trusted deceased and must take the consequences. The Court would make a declaration that plaintiff was entitled to 40/65ths of the property, but she could not have it free from encumbrances. Therefore she would get the property subject to the mortgage upon it. The amount advanced on the property was \$5,500. After the estate was closed she would get the benefits of the balance, but there would be costs, which could not be helped.

His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff against the first defendant in the terms of the claim with costs, and for the second defendant with costs. He also ordered the discharge of the receiver, and that his remuneration should come out of the estate after payment of the second defendant's costs. The Registrar is to rectify, and the Registrar is to sign all documents.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN HONGKONG.

The Volunteer movement in Hongkong is not flourishing. Another appeal, addressed to heads of firms, has been issued by the Government with a view to stimulating the flagging zeal. Its terms are as under:—

Gentlemen,—It will be within your recollection that in April of last year Sir F. D. Lugard addressed an earnest appeal to the principal employers of labour and others in the Colony to assist in rendering the Hongkong Volunteer Corps by its numbers and efficiency worthy to rank as an integral part of the Defence Force of the Colony.

The result has been disappointing, for the strength of the Corps has fallen from 320 in the month of the Mounted Troop, at the time the appeal was made, to 228 at the present time.

This marked decrease is largely due to the fact that new men have not come forward to take the place of men who have left the Colony. This argues an apathy which, everyone who has a stake in the Colony, or who recognises the national advantage of military training, must deplore.

Before he left the Colony Sir F. Lugard was in communication with the principal employers of labour with a view to finding means of ameliorating this condition, and as a result of subsequent consideration it is now desired to make another appeal to British Commercial Firms to assist in increasing the numbers of the Volunteer Corps by forming either individually or by combination with other firms either units or sections of units of the following:—

1. Artillery Companies—50 men to a Company—to be trained with 5 inch Howitzers or 2.95 inch Mountain Guns.
2. Ammunition Column—numbers unlimited—to be trained as Artillery and to form relief crews for mobile gun of the regular garrison.
3. Maxim Gun Companies—4 Guns to a Company—Members to be also trained as Infantry. There are 12 Maxim Guns available. 12 men are required for each gun.
4. Infantry—to augment the existing Company under Captain Wood (of Messrs. Leigh & Oranges).
5. Mounted or Foot Scouts—limited to 50 in all—to be trained in Musketry and to possess a thorough knowledge of the topography of the Colony.

It is understood that members of new units will be allowed to nominate their own officers and Non-Commissioned Officers subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer.

A précis of the requirements in the matter of training under the Volunteer Ordinance is attached for information of those not familiar with the regulations. They are such as to interfere as little as possible with the exigencies of business, and I am to state that the Officer Administering the Government trusts that British Firms and employers may see their way to respond effectively to the appeal now made to them.

I am to add that an endeavour is being made to further encourage volunteering among Civil Servants.

REAL YELLOW.

We are accustomed, says the *Globe*, to think in our insular way that certain London dailies, papers which shall be nameless, reach a very fair standard in that branch of journalism which is known as yellow. We do our best, undoubtedly, but we feel compelled, looking at the matter with an unbiased eye, to admit that New York in this respect has us, to borrow one of its own expressions, "beaten to the mast." These remarks are inspired by the name in a contemporary that Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the Napoleon of American journalism, is about to try his methods in London. According to the rumour, which we hope is not true, a Hearst daily will shortly make its appearance in our midst. If it does, we shall know at least what the true yellow journalism really is. When Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the Napoleon of American journalism, is yellow he is not a light lemon colour. He is orange; he is not a light lemon colour. Reader, have you ever seen a copy of the *New York Journal*, the apple of the eye of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the Napoleon of American journalism? If not, attempt to procure one. It will blow you up. We fancy that our own modest little sheets are pretty good in the matter of headlines. But the *Evening Journal* goes within an ace of reaching the dream of one of our leading humorists, who wished to see a daily paper that was all headlines. If there is a Society divorce case in progress in New York, the *Evening Journal* does not allow the fact to step gently into the reader's consciousness. On its front page will be found in red letters each six inches long the words "Divorce Scandal." On page two, will be pictures. And so on. If Mr. Hearst, as well as Mr. Roosevelt, is going to wake us up, England will be quite a place.

"BIG STICK" IN EGYPT.

The Council of Ministers at Cairo, on June 14th, passed in its original shape the measure giving jurisdiction to the Assize Courts in all cases of crime, and also the measure for the repression of illegal secret societies; the Ministers thus overruling the action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the former law and proposing emasculating amendments to the latter.

The Ministers also rejected amendments proposed by the Legislative Council in the School Discipline Bill. The firm attitude of the Government in resisting the Legislative Council's pretensions to weaken legislation necessary for preventing political crime creates an excellent impression locally, showing that the authorities are determined to repress nationalist violence and disorder in all forms.

REVIEWS.

The Ramparts of Empire. By FRANK FOX.
London: A. & C. Black.

Every Briton is proud of the British Navy. Every Briton knows what it means to him and to the Empire. But not every Briton has an intelligent appreciation of the innumerable vessels of different type which constitute the navy. The ordinary citizen has only a very hazy notion of what Dreadnaughts are intended to accomplish, or for what purposes cruisers are designed, or why submarines are employed, so that when the necessary information comes in the form of an attractively-written description which reads like a romance it should be welcomed. "The Ramparts of Empire" is the story of the British Navy. Old and young will read it with interest. The old will realize, as they never realized before, the greatness of the navy. They largely took it on trust. But now they understand, or should understand. And so with the young. The story of the Navy will fire their imaginations and help them to realize the responsibilities of Empire. The author, a clever Australian journalist, has rendered a good service by writing such an attractive book, and we cannot do better than recommend it to our readers.

Little Lady Charles. By EBBIE ROWLANDS.
London: Stanley Paul Publishing Co.

One looks for a deep plot from the pen of Effie Rowlands, and "Little Lady Charles" more than fulfils expectations in this respect. It seems a pity that no other reason than the one given could be found for Lord Charles marrying a second time while believing his first wife to be alive. The happy ending is somewhat protracted, thanks to Blanche Rivers, who, in attempting to act as peacemaker, sets the flame of jealousy alight in the breast of Lady Charles, and not until many unexpected and what would seem to be almost impossible situations are overcome does the desired reconciliation take place. The book, which abounds with situations so constructed that they retain the attention of the reader throughout, makes ideal reading for holiday-makers.

Hilary Thornton. By HUBERT WALES. London: John Long.

Because they are warned against them many people will read the various books which this author has written. That is a trial of human nature. Undoubtedly the advice, like the curate's egg, is good in parts. It is not wise that the immature should have such works placed in their hands, for the simple reason that they would misunderstand the motif. They would fail to appreciate the features of the problem presented by Mr. Wales, but not so the experienced readers. They have doubtless given some thought to the subject treated by Mr. Wales in his several stories, and probably failed to arrive at any definite conclusions, but they cannot read "Hilary Thornton" without being stimulated to fresh thought. In this story two people drawn together by the sexual impulse, but unable to marry legally, agree to recognize the judgment of the world. The situation is summed up in this utterance of the woman: "People say, or suggest, that sex is immoral. That is not true. Nothing less true has ever been spoken. There was more generosity in the making of the world than the world has recognised. If you and I were alone on the earth, we could obey the call that we have for one another, and ourselves would be the arbiters of the just measure of obedience to it. But, for the governance and happiness of so many millions, it has become necessary to fix and uphold an exact and unaltering measure. That is what we call marriage. And as good citizens of the world we must submit to it, for none must be a traitor to his kind."

Bedford Town and Bedford Schools.
To parents in the East, for whom the education of their children presents difficulties, this publication should be welcome. It sets forth the scholastic and residential advantages of the classic town on the Ouse, and contains information likely to be of value to those who are homeward bound. The publishers are The Beds. Times Publishing Co., Bedford.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.

The *Daily Herald* building at Montreal was destroyed by fire on June 17th. The water tower caught through the roof, killing forty persons, mostly girls, employed in the "bindery" department.

The fire at the *Daily Herald* building was caused by the collapse of the water tower holding 10,000 gallons which crashed through four floors, planing down many of the employees and breaking many pipes. The flames which broke out hampered the work of rescue, but twenty-five persons terribly injured have been extricated from the debris. Over twenty others are still missing, and it is feared, must have perished.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 7th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over Tongking and Annam, the depression having moved away over the interior of the continent.

The depression in the North is moving into the Sea of Japan, and pressure has given very considerably in Vladivostok and Japan.

The depression covers the N. part of the China Sea and the Philippines.

Fresh to strong S.W. and S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... S.W. winds, fresh; squally, some showers.
Formosa Channel... S.W. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... S.W. winds, strong.

MR. SHAW'S SUPER-TAX.

A GILBERTIAN SITUATION.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has had a difficulty with the Special Commissioners of Income Tax, and he explains all about it in a letter, which occupies a column and a half in the *Times* and is headed "The husband, the super-tax, and the Suffragette." His chief complaint concerns the direction which reads:—

"The income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be his income, and full particulars thereof must be included in any statement of income rendered by him for the purpose of super-tax."

"Now I have absolutely no means of ascertaining my wife's income except by asking her for the information," he wrote to the Special Commissioners. "Her property is a separate property. She keeps a separate banking account at a separate bank. Her solicitor is not my solicitor. I can make a guess at her means from her style of living, exactly as the Surveyor of Income Tax does when he makes a shot at an assessment in the absence of exact information; but beyond that I have no more knowledge of her income than I have of yours."

"I have, therefore, asked her to give me a statement," Shaw refuses, on principle. As far as I know, I have no legal means of compelling her to make any such disclosure, and if I had, it does not follow that I am bound to incur legal costs to obtain information which is required not by myself, but by the State.

"Clearly, however, it is in the power of the Commissioners to compel my wife to make a full disclosure of her income for the purpose of taxation, but equally clearly they must not communicate that disclosure to me or to any other person. It seems to me under these circumstances that all I can do for you is to tell you who my wife is and leave it to you to ascertain her income and make me pay the tax on it."

"Even this you cannot do without a violation of secrecy, as it will be possible for me by a simple calculation to ascertain my wife's income from your demand. I need not dwell on the further obvious objection that as my wife enjoys a fixed income derived from property, whereas a large part of my own is a fluctuating income derived from the precarious profession of play-writing, my income may in any year be much smaller than my wife's, in which case I shall have to pay on a much larger income than I enjoy, without, as far as I know, having any legal power of recovering from my wife the amount I have paid on her income."

Mr. Shaw has been able to satisfy the Commissioners, he says, that he and they "were both up against two obstacles—first, an oversight in the Income Tax Act, and second, the Suffragette movement." He adds that his gross ignorance of his own domestic affairs is quite genuine, and he points out that many wives would object to the State communicating to their husbands the amount of their incomes.

Coming to the question of what is to happen to husbands who profess to be ignorant of their wives' incomes, Mr. Shaw says: "I would suggest that the interpretation of the law can be construed to the point of inducing the Courts to enjoin me to make the required disclosure. I am unable to obey the injunction, because no man can tell what he does not know."

"I go to my wife and tell her that I shall be put in prison if she does not tell me her income. She replies that many women have gone to prison for the cause, and that it is time that the men should take their turn. Am I to languish in goal, to the delight of the whole suffragette movement, because I cannot perform impossibilities?"

"Take the obvious alternative. Suppose the Courts enjoin my wife to disclose her exact income to me. She refuses. She is sent to prison. She promptly resorts to the hunger strike. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill have for either to feed her, and she is banished to South Africa, or to let her starve, and she is banished to the Colonies. Gladstone was banished by Lady Constance Lytton, or else surrendered at discretion."

"I submit that neither of these alternatives can be regarded as a short cut out of the difficulty. On the contrary, the stoutest statesman might well blench before entering on the second, which is the more reasonable of the two. I suggest that Mr. Lloyd George had better cut the Gordian knot by hurrying through a short bill, making married couples independent of one another in their liability to super-taxation."

"Though, as a Socialist, I have nothing to urge against the Marston policy of 'expropriating the expropriators,' I do wish," adds Mr. Shaw, "that when the people of this country make up their minds to Socialist measures they would elect Socialist Governments to carry them out."

POLICE AUTHORITY IN KOREA.

SURRENDERED TO JAPAN.

A Memorandum was signed in Seoul on the 24th ult. completely entrusting police administration to Japan. With a view to reforming Korea's police service and consolidating the country's finances, the Japanese and Korean Governments agree (1) to entrust police administration in Korea to the Japanese Government, until it is recognized that the police system in Korea is complete, and (2) as to police affairs the Imperial Palace, the Minister of the Household may arrange them, if necessary, as he finds it advisable, after occasional consultation with the chief authority concerned.

The above Memorandum was given out on June 25th. It is accompanied by a supplementary document in which Korea offers the police expenses hitherto disbursed annually by the Home Office, two and a half million yen, to the Japanese Government. The reference to police affairs in Imperial palace in the above Memorandum is to spare the dignity of the Imperial Court to some extent, but such affairs cannot be arbitrarily arranged without the consent of the Japanese Residency-General.

The new agreement came into force on July 1st. The Metropolitan Police Board and the Police Bureau in the Korean Residency Office are to be abolished, and the post of Chief of Police is to be created in the Residency-General. All policemen in Korea now come under the Japanese Commander of the Gendarmes, who will supervise general and military police affairs. Many Japanese gendarme officers are being transferred to Korea, and some police officers there may be discharged. This marks another stage in the re-adjustment of the situation in Korea, and, taken with the recent establishment of the Colonial Board, appears to foreshadow a further development in the peninsula.

A Tokyo paper appreciates the unification as carried into effect by the new agreement. It hopes that the change is not only intended to overawe the natives, and reveals the fact that Japanese gendarmes had dealings with Chinese after the Boxer trouble. Another paper urges that Korea be annexed as soon as possible, and that drastic surgical operations be undertaken so as not to leave cause for anxiety in the future.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN MALAYA.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

"We (Granier's Rubbernews) need no apology for referring to this question once again. In our last issue we mentioned the fact of Mr. Russell's departure for China with the object of establishing a Labour Bureau there. We are indeed glad now to find that Mr. Russell, with the promptitude which characterizes all his actions, has not only succeeded in his mission, but has also so far advanced in his work as to be able to send the first instalment of Chinese immigrants by the *S.S. Anson*, which sailed from Hongkong on 23rd July."

The labour question is one of momentous importance to the planting industry in Malaya, and its solution has for some time past been exercising the minds of all prudent and thoughtful planters as well as English investors in plantation enterprises. There is every reason to hope, however, that this labour difficulty is now in a fair way to be solved, if only planters as a body will look at the question with an unbiased mind. We are aware that however great may be the difficulties that beset an industry, Britishers have never displayed a lack of courage and forethought, and a determination to face and overcome any trouble that may even be looming. It seems a very unfortunate fact in a question of such paramount importance to the planting community that a small minority should evince a predilection for one-sidedness of labour, and at the same time an antagonism to another, although the former has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, while the latter has great possibilities before it.

As regards Chinese labour, the question was brought forward in the early part of this year by Mr. Macfadyen at a meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya, and a resolution was passed by that gentleman asking "that a Committee be formed to consider the feasibility of establishing in Southern China a bureau for the recruiting of Chinese coolies for employment on estates." Mr. Macfadyen spoke at some length on the question, and his able and persuasive arguments proved that as the Tamil labour proved inadequate, the only alternative was Chinese labour. Mr. Prior seconded Mr. Macfadyen's resolution, stating from his own experience that great difficulties existed in recruiting labour from the Dutch Colonies. A sub-committee to report on the question was then appointed consisting of the Chairman (Mr. C. Macdonald), Mr. N. S. Mansergh, and Mr. H. C. E. Zacharias, all good men and true, who have the welfare of the planting community at heart. The sub-committee, as our readers are aware, was virtually in favour of the direct importation of Chinese labour, and H.E. the High Commissioner being interviewed with this view, expressed his entire concurrence with their views.

It may perhaps strike the casual reader that too much importance is attached to the labour question, and with a view to dispel this misapprehension we will explain how seriously the rubber industry may be affected if steps were not taken at once for the free importation of a large labour force. Various estimates have been framed as regards the area under cultivation in Malaya, and the nearest approaching figure is 300,000 acres at the end of 1909, and all this area will be tappable in 1915. On the other hand, if extension goes on, says Mr. Macfadyen, at a considerably slower rate than the last three years, the total area under rubber will still have been doubled, making a sum total of 600,000 acres, for which a labour force of 200,000 men is required. In the present state of affairs, a general estate work has to be provided for, and a provision is made to the effect that a portion of the area under rubber in the middle East would be under fire, flood, monsoon, fungus and other dangers. Even taking this into consideration, and making an allowance for it, we still honestly believe that 500,000 acres will be in existence in Malaya at the end of 1915. Most writers on the subject of labour are agreed that an acre of rubber requires a labour force of no less than a quarter of an acre of rubber, and this figure is an under-estimate rather than an over-estimate.

Now, the question is, Where is this labour force to be recruited from? Even if a free importation of coolies from India was feasible, it must needs take many, many years to build up such a large force, not calculating, however, for the countless difficulties that may be met in the way of the Indian Government. It must be borne in mind, also, that the gentle Hindu is not over-anxious to come and make his home in Malaya when he can find quite enough work to do by crossing the narrow straits that divide him from Ceylon. As we have said before, the Dutch Government are already placing restrictions on the recruiting of Javanese labour for the P.M.S., being naturally jealous of the vast strides the industry has made all over Malaya, and will, we feel sure, in the near future, put a stop altogether to labouring coolies from their shores. The situation, being such as described above, is the only one other alternative, and it is the "teeming millions" of China. We fail to see how the free importation of Chinese labour, at such an important crisis in one of the greatest industries of this age, can make rubber investments rank as "indifferent securities."

It would not be politic to allow one's feelings against a race to enter into the question of expediency. We think, on the other hand, that English investors who rely so much on the fact that their investments are on a sounder basis than before when the labour question is finally and definitely settled.

There are two other matters in connection with Chinese labour which need elucidation. The first is the adaptability of the Chinese labourer for agricultural work. Large numbers of Chinese are already working on plantations, and have taken very kindly to tilling, weeding, and so on, while it is an undoubted fact that, provided they are well managed and fairly treated, they are better labourers than either Tamils or Javanese. In support of this statement we may instance the Tanjong Pagar Docks, Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., and Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co.'s establishments in Singapore, where only Chinese labour is employed, and no one who has been resident in the Straits will gainsay the fact that labour force of Tamils is five times the number engaged at these works could not accomplish as efficiently the work now done by the Chinese. There is a consensus of opinion among leading planters that the Chinese are quicker workers than any other Oriental, and we may be pardoned for quoting Mr. Burgess' remarks at the meeting of the Johore Rubber Lands (Malaya), Ltd., as reported in the *Financial Mail*, "Mr. Burgess said: 'As regards labour, up to the moment of my leaving it had been on a most satisfactory basis. We were up to last year relying on India and Java for labour, but with such a large number of estates being opened out, it was found rather difficult to get Javanese and Tamil. I was one of the first to get in labour from China, and I may say that the Chinese are, in my opinion, the best coolies for the work. I noticed, since

coming home, that several estates have been doing what I have done previously, and have got labour from China. China, as you know, has a large population, and I do not think we shall have any trouble in getting as much labour as we want.' (Hear, hear.)"

As regards the second matter, and that is the relatively higher wages paid to Chinese, while granting that it is so, we must not overlook one important factor in the case. The time spent over any work entrusted to Tamils labourer is without exaggeration three times as long as a Chinaman would do it, and it requires but a simple calculation to arrive at the conclusion that the cost to the employer is much the same.

FAR EASTERN POLITICS.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The United States Government has made a step but tardy move in Far Eastern politics by withdrawing its protest against the taxes on foreign residents in Harbin, levied by the railway company there. Henceforth American residents in Harbin will pay municipal taxes like everybody else. Several Press organs now assure us that the Russian Government will show its appreciation of this act by reconsidering its refusal to participate in the construction of the Agni Railway.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is enabled to affirm that this latter statement is incorrect. Russia's attitude on that subject has undergone no change. It was decided months ago, when it was announced that the Tsar's Government would willingly further any commercial undertaking which tended to open up Manchuria, without impairing Russia's interests in the Far East. The consent by the syndicate, does not fulfil these conditions. That line would undoubtedly thwart Russia's legitimate political and strategic schemes, also injure her economic interests, and therefore, cannot be entertained by her, however conciliatory the United States Cabinet may become. If, however, the syndicate reverts its scheme or makes effective provision that Russia's interests will be adequately safeguarded, then the project can reckon upon favourable consideration here.

The railway syndicate evidently believes that the project can be amended in this sense, and will shortly delegate its representative, Mr. Straight, to visit St. Petersburg and talk the matter over with the Russian authorities. Until these conversations have taken place and been carried to a successful issue, the Agni Railway question will remain in a state of suspense. The correspondent of the *United States* towards the claims of the Russian railway company has been primarily brought about by that gentleman, Ambassador Mr. Root, who visited St. Petersburg for Washington several weeks ago, and doubtless pointed out to Mr. Knox and President Taft the *causal* nature between their well-meant but ill-adjusted political methods and the present Russo-Japanese friendship. As yet, however, the Russian Government has merely averted its eyes from the fact that it is also bringing its attitude towards the essential issues into harmony with this beneficial change remains to be seen.

Politicians here (St. Petersburg) are convinced that China's strangely arrogant demeanour during the past years is the direct result of the stimulus she is receiving from the United States, whose only conceivable aim can be to protect her own interests in the Far East. In the meantime, the subjects of the Mikado and the Tsar found themselves proceeding along opposite lines, but that is the unique semblance of success which Mr. Knox's curious policy has secured. It is the nearest semblance, and will not occur again. On the contrary, Russia and Japan have been drawn, or driven, closer and closer together by the outward pressure of a common enemy, and the growing consciousness of common interest. These influences account for the identical bearing of both empires towards the whole group of questions which were expected to divide them. With his eyes on these developments the correspondent denied the repeated affirmations of the principal Russian and foreign newspapers early this year to the effect that Russia and Japan were preparing to sign a treaty of alliance to offset the Count Lamont's treaty of alliance in 1901 have Japan and Russia stood on such a friendly footing with each other as to-day. And this consummation, which constitutes another peace guarantee, is to some extent the handiwork of American politicians, pursuing anti-Russian aims on the coast of the Pacific, and placing their country at an extreme disadvantage in international dealings. Persistence in that policy would mature surprising fruits, but after what America's observant Ambassador has written in St. Petersburg, it is most unlikely that Washington will continue to mislead the import of current and coming events, or neglect to adjust its tactics to them. In any case, China may be expected soon to see ample reason for a reversal of the strange policy which can only involve her in unalloyed mischief.

GERMAN FLOODS.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Many persons have perished in the floods in the Ahr Valley. A building, in which were a number of Italian workmen, has been carried away, and fifteen of them have been drowned. The remainder have not yet been traced.

The water fell six feet last night.

Terrible accounts are being received here of the destruction wrought by the storm on Sunday night in the Rhine Valley. It is estimated that 40 lives were lost in the floods in the Ahr district. In a part of the town of Adenau the houses are under water up to the first story.

Twenty-three bodies have been recovered in the Ahr Valley. A cloudburst flooded the valley so quickly that it was impossible to save anything. Some schools in which Italian and Croatian labourers were drowned in their beds.

At Hoenningen, a builder's shed, where 25 workmen were sleeping, was torn away by the flood, and the fate of the men is unknown.

It is reported from Blankenstein, in the Bavarian Palatinate, that three workmen's barracks containing 400 men were swept away, and a hundred men drowned. It is impossible to verify this owing to the interruption of communications.

Railway embankments have been washed away, and telegraph wires are down in all directions. The field crops have been utterly destroyed in many districts.

According to the midday journals the Ahr disaster was due to the bursting of a railway dam under the pressure of the flood.

The newspapers state that 150 people perished in the Ahr Valley alone.

So far 34 bodies have been recovered from the water, which is now falling.

SERGEANT TAN CHOW KIM.

CHINAMAN TO SHOOT AT BISHLEY.

For the first time in history a Chinaman will shoot at Bishley this year.

And the Chinaman is a good shot. Other-wise he would not have been selected by the Singapore Volunteers, of which he is a member, to travel the 11,000-odd miles that lie between Bishley and the Straits to champion the cause of Malaya.

Sergeant Tan Chow Kim maintains the ineffable placidity of his race in the face of much courteously expressed curiosity, and practices steadily every day for every prize on every range available. He has nearly a dozen other good shots to help in team work. He does not aspire to be the "apple of the eye" of a team which includes such an old-time prize-winner as Major F. M. Elliot, now commandant of the Singapore corps, and Captain Charles Phillips, Lieutenant W. A. Walker, Sergeant Gulistan, and Sergeant Long.

Sergeant Tan Chow Kim, when disassociated from his pastime of rifle shooting, is a clerk in the municipal office at Singapore.

The most picturesque representatives of Malaya are the Malay States Guides, with their old commandant, Colonel Frowd Walker, who hope to do big things in the team shooting competitions.

They are among the finest soldiers on earth—fighting men who don't talk about their business, but do their work well on the frontiers of the Empire.

An *Espresso* representative found Colonel Walker with his men on the range. The Colonel was watching their practice carefully, and scoring every shot himself. He is a man in a thousand—now about to retire, but as careful of every man and every man's record as the most exacting subaltern.

He is of the "jet" not common nowadays—the same "jet" that made Hodson's Horse and "Jan Nicholson's" troops in times gone by. His subaltern—that is to say, his native officers—are his personal friends. In the presence of their men he addresses them as the officers they are. It is "Fateh Singh sahib," or "Iwalah Singh sahib."

The real is a body of men as fine as Rat-tray's—all dead shot. He has not yet sent to India for recruits. They come all the way from the Punjab at their own expense and of their own accord. He wants about 120 recruits each year. Six hundred come for him to choose from.

There are only fourteen of the Guides over here this year. But many of them have been here before. They took back the Roberts Cup in 1908. If luck be with them, they will do so again. They have already scored in their practices far higher points than won the prize two years ago.

They have brought over, at their own expense, a high priest—a "granti"—and a Ghandy, or temple, which is erected in a special marquee in their camp, and in which they worship daily, as is the custom of all good Sikhs.

But even if they lose they will do so with light hearts.

Subadar Fateh Singh came to speak to his commandant. Only ten men may enter for the Roberts Cup, and Subadar Fateh Singh stands next to Subadar Jawalla Singh, as principal native officer of the corps.

"We only want ten men in this competition," said the Colonel. "When can we meet you?" "Ma, Colonel sahib," said the Subadar. "I am not so good at this range as I ought to be." "Nonsense!" said the Colonel. "Look at this!"

He turned up the score sheets for a year past. Subadar Fateh Singh rarely scores less than four out of five possible hits, and often a higher possible hit.

But the Sikhs know the meaning of pride of regiment, and Fateh Singh is a Sikh.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.	LEVEL.	
	1909.	1910.
	Below overflow.	Below overflow.
Tytam	50 ft. 11 in.	35 ft. 7 in.
Tytam Byewash	20 ft. 10 in.	16 ft. 0 in.
Tytam Intermediate	15 ft. 6 in.	11 ft. 3 in.
Pokfulam	18 ft. 0 in.	Above overflow.
Wong-nai-chung	22 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 0 in.
STORAGE GALLONS.		1910.
Tytam	87,030,000	149,400,000
Tytam Byewash	2,345,000	5,051,000
Tytam Intermediate	119,163,000	138,079,000
Pokfulam	28,200,000	67,940,000
Wong-nai-chung	7,953,000	23,996,000
Total	244,742,000	384,366,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	1909.	1910.
Consumption	118,319,000	136,747,000 gallons
Estimated population	208,710	210,510
Consumption per head per day	188	216 gallons
Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main district during June 1909. Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main District from 1st to 4th and from 23rd to the 30th June inclusive 1910. Constant supply throughout the City from the 5th to the 22nd inclusive.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	49 ft. 9 in.	14 ft. 5 in.
Water level reduced for construction purposes in 1909.		

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	26,825,000	19,267,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	1909.	1910.
Consumption	24,539,000	24,770,000 gallons
Estimated population	88,100	92,900
Consumption per head per day	9.2	8.9 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

LAKE COMO MYSTERY.

MRS. CHARLTON'S CARRIAGE.

The discovery of the body of the beautiful Mrs. Charlton in Lake Como, Italy, has aroused extraordinary interest amongst Americans, to whom her adventurous career was well known. Immediately the news was received Judge Charlton, who is head of the legal department of the American Bureau of Insular Affairs, and whose son married the deceased, exclaimed, "Then my poor boy is also dead." He had feared that a violent death would come to his son, and ever since his marriage, as a youth of 21, to Mrs. Charlton, who was then known as Mrs. Castle, he frequently expressed his misgivings.

In August last year Mrs. Castle shot a lawyer friend of hers in a public corridor at a New York hotel, but the wound was not fatal, and the victim miraculously refused to prosecute. She was a fascinating woman of great beauty. Fifteen years ago she was considered the most beautiful woman in California, and was a reigning social queen. She was a cousin of the late President Harrison, and was related by marriage to Admiral Sampson.

Thirteen years ago she married Neville Castle, a prominent young attorney. He was the son of Michael Castle, one of the best known and most respected pioneers of California. After several years of married life, filled with domestic strife, Mrs. Castle separated from her husband and went on the stage, and she was billed as a social favourite of the Pacific Coast. Her husband left San José and went to Nome, in Alaska, where he is now.

Mrs. Castle, who aspired to play young society ingenue, was not a great success on the stage, and afterwards, but there is no necessity for such an inquiry, because the son has since sided with his father, declaring that there is no reason to be anxious for him, and that he is coming home.

Judge Charlton asked President Taft to instruct a special investigation to be made regarding the disappearance of Mrs. Charlton, with the object of ascertaining the whereabouts of his son, but there is no necessity for such an inquiry, because the son has since sided with his father, declaring that there is no reason to be anxious for him, and that he is coming home.

ROMA, Sunday.

The murder of Mrs. Mary Castle at Moltrasio, on Lake Como, continues to absorb public interest. The crime is still shrouded in mystery. Various newspapers make the suggestion, which, however, has not in any way been confirmed, that Mrs. Charlton Porter had been murdered. The journals also remark that in some ways the Moltrasio crime bears a resemblance to the murder of Miss Estelle Reid in Naples some months ago. She, like Mrs. Castle, was a native of California, and her body was discovered floating in the waters of the Bay of Naples after she had been missing for some days.

It is added that the police are searching diligently for any clues which may lead to the conviction of the Russian, Constantine Ismailoff, of complicity in the Moltrasio murder. It is declared that Ismailoff always carried a steel knuckleduster, and that the contusions on the body of Mrs. Castle may have been caused by such a weapon.—Reuter.

THE LAST BATCH OF CHINESE SLAVES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(BY A WITNESS OF THEIR DISSEMBARKATION.)

Very little commotion in the place, in fact

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and not to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. No. 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.O. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE ROOM with Board in Kowloon. European family. State terms. O. K. 27, "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [312]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship "INDRADEO" Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd July. This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARLINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [311]

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!

THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL

(Telephone No. 907) TO-DAY! TO-DAY! TO-DAY! 7th July, 1910.

UNDER entirely new Management, this popular Seaside Resort has been completely reorganised and re-staffed and special arrangements made for the comfort of guests. MEALS, AFTERNOON TEAS, AND

ICES. Served at all hours either in the Dinner Rooms or on the Spacious and Shady Lawn or Verandahs. Only Best Brands of Liquors stocked. RESIDENCE RATES on APPLICATION. All Cordially Welcome. W. GALLAGHER, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [308]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 9th July, 1910, commencing at 3.30 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. REGINALD F. O. MASTER, Hon. Secy. and Treasurer. Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [306]



TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Ships, etc., at Hongkong for a period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on the 16th July, 1910. A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders and of accepting any portion of a tender. EDGAR WATTS, Naval Store Officer. H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [303]

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Vaux Road. Dealers in ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS. JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Pictures and Postage Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c. Inspection Invited. [789]

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DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. [42]

PUBLIC COMPANY

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CERTIFICATE of 100 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ARTHUR OSCAR SILVER MASTERS has been LOST. Scrip No. 269-13313/13412-100 Shares. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificate for the said 100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificate unless produced within this period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th June, 1910. [775]

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,313.

I. Authorised Capital ... \$6,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital ... 1,312,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds ... 3,204,753 7 10
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [738]

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-FIELDS CO., LTD. who are prepared to Supply BEST COAL straight from the Mine Steamers laden at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labuan Labuan." BRADLEY & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [623]

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA. Sole AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

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For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager. No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

TO LET

TO LET. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession. ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [300]

TO LET. NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July. COMPTON DEPT., Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

TO LET. NO. 6, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [797]

TO LET. SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat. Apply to—J. HENNESSY BETH. No. 4, Ice House Street. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

TO LET. NO. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Situated House, with a Small Garden. Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [694]

TO LET. NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon. A HOUSE, in Kowloon Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [325]

TO LET

TO LET. GODOWN, No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [138]

TO LET. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [730]

TO LET. NOS. 2 and 3, GOUGH HILL (104, FRANK), as one or two HOUSES, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to—Messrs. S. J. DAVID & Co. Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [782]

TO LET. A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road. GODOWNS, PRATA EAST, formerly occupied by M. L. Z. A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens. OFFICES in 16, Des Vaux Road Central. "DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONNITT ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in No. 2, Connah's Quay Road, 3rd Floor. No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in FRATA EAST, BLVD. BELLEVILLE. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Obesquidion Place. The Tram stop at the door. Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [87]

TO LET. OFFICES, Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET. 1st September. BOWEN ROAD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied by Auxiliary Office's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [781]

TO LET. NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road, Central. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

TO LET. IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Offices. One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE. Apply to—DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET. NO. 156, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June. ALSO OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July. Apply—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

TO LET. OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [89]

TO LET. OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street. Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET. AT MACAO. A LARGE BUNGALOW with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida. Apply to—O. A. R. D'ASSUMPCAO, 75, Praia Grande, MACAO. Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [302]

TO LET. NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, GODOWN, DB, Dundrell Street. "CHELTONDALE," No. 100, PRAY, Fully Furnished for September and October, 1910. No. 2, CONNITT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June. Apply to—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910. No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop), PREMISES at SHAMBER, GARDEN, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. FOR SALE—TWO CHURCH, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910. [91]

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INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. for 6 " 3 " for 3 " 2 " WM. DICKSON, Manager. Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [107]

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LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SWITZ BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT. DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GEBELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. A. KOHN, Manager. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000 SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000 PAID-UP ... 662,000 RESERVE FUND ... 285,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances. On Fixed Deposits: For 12 months ... 4 per cent. For 6 " ... 3 1/2 per cent. For 3 " ... 3 per cent. EVAN ORMISTON, Manager. Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [21]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED. CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000 RESERVE FUND ... 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Nagasaki, London, San Francisco, Lyons, New York, Shanghai, Hankow, Bombay, Tientsin, Hongkong, Nanking, Peking, Antung, Lianyungang, Port Arthur, Tientsin, Chang Chun, Mukden, Kobe.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances. On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum. " " " 6 " 3 1/2 " " " " 3 " 3 " TAKEO TAKAMOTO, Manager. Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [304]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £15,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS—STERLING ... £1,500,000 at 2/—£15,000,000 SILVER ... £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000. COURT OF DIRECTORS: G. BALFOUR, Esq., Chairman. ROBERT SMITH, Esq., Deputy Chairman. F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., J. F. LEE, Esq., J. W. BROWNE, Esq., G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. KOSWICK, E. SHALLIN, Esq., O. R. LEMMON, Esq., H. A. SLOAN, Esq., S. A. LEVY, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH. MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER. LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 7th May, 1910. [18]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 5,000,000 Reserve Fund ... Yen 1,710,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Swatow, Tainan, Anping, Kube, Tamsui, Canton, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Foochow, Osaka, Yokohama, Keelung, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, DES VEAUX ROAD. Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application. D. TOHDOW, Manager. Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [591]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000, = about Mex. \$7,222,222 RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000, = about Mex. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C. LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED. THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED. BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money. Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 " 4 " " " For 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [556]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. BILLS may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [19]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK). ESTABLISHED 1863. Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000) Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (£1,031,500) Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (£229,523)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA. LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World. THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates: 12 months 4 1/2 per annum. 6 do 4 " do. 3 do 3 1/2 " do.

C. WOLDINGH, Manager. No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

A LING & CO., 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE. Photographs of Goods of every Description in Stock. Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

SINGON & Co. IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd St., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [496]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Cordouan" from Havre ex s.s. "Dordogne" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Vill de Constantine" in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 11th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on the 11th inst., at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [2]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "BRAEMAR," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 5th July, 1910. [305]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK. THE Steamship "KASENGA." Captain A. W. Dobbs, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Owing to cargo on board s.s. "Kasenga" having been on fire during the voyage, Consignees are hereby notified that before Bills of Lading can be countersigned an Average Agreement will have to be signed and a deposit of 8 per cent. upon the estimated net arrived value of their cargo lodged with us. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [307]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY. A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.). THE VOLUME which consists of 451 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwellin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. R. HARRIS. The description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, as "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold. PRICE ... \$3.50. To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver FROM 1893 to 1905; Also RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. Price: \$1 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Bookellers.

TO-DAY
9.30 p.m.—Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie,
at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 9th July.—Third Meeting of
Hongkong Gymkhana Club at Happy
Valley, 3.30 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
ANONIS, German str., 1,001, C. Kimpel, 6th
July.—Bangkok 27th June, Rice and Meal
—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney,
7th July.—Tientsin 30th June, Chief 1st
and 2nd 2nd July, General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, S.
Johnson, 7th July.—Vancouver 15th June,
Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
FOOCHOW, British str., 7th July.—Canton.
KAITSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,903, S. Sada,
6th July.—Mojji 30th June, Coal—Misaki
Dusan Kaisha.
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, Udden, 7th
July.—Chinkiang 2nd July, General—
Chinese.
KONSHING, German str., 1,292, C. Roselaky,
6th July.—Bangkok 30th June, Rice and
Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
KUZUCIOV, British str., 7th July.—Canton.
LINAN, British str., 1,350, Williams, 6th July—
Shanghai 3rd July, General—Butterfield
& Swire.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, J. Peter-
sen, 6th July.—Haiphong and Hoihow 5th
July, General—Jensen & Co.
HAJAN, German str., 1,275, Reher, 7th July—
Bangkok 29th June, Rice—Butterfield &
Swire.
THESEUS, British str., 5,296, J. Barwise, 6th
July.—Liverpool 4th June via Singapore
2nd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
WATSHING, British str., 1,200, Holmwood, 6th
July.—Hongkong 4th July, Coal—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
YATHING, British str., 1,424, S. J. Payne, 7th
July.—Bangkok and Kotsichang 24th June,
Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson &
Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
7th July.
Childa, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
Chinking, British str., for Shanghai.
Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
Yavata Maru, Japanese str., for Australia.
Kiang Ping, Chinese str., for Saigon.
Petchahuri, German str., for Bangkok.
Theeseus, British str., for Shanghai.
Tjilivong, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

7th July.
ALDENHAM, British str., for Shanghai.
ATSUTA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
BRADLEY, British str., for Shanghai.
C. DIEBOLD, German str., for Haiphong.
CHENAI, British str., for Shanghai.
CHOWAI, German str., for Bangkok.
DELHI, British str., for Shanghai.
FOOCHOW, British str., for Singapore.
HAIKUN, British str., for Saigon.
HOPKING, British str., for Hoihow.
INDONESIA, British str., for Hoihow.
LINAN, British str., for Canton.
SIAM, British str., for Tientsin.
ULV, Norwegian str., for Newswang.
WESTFALIA, German str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Watshing* reports: Dull
and cloudy, moderate sea.
The British str. *Yathing* reports: Moderate
S.W. to S.E. winds and fine weather.
The British str. *Theeseus* reports: Moderate
sea, West wind and fine weather. *Panels*;
thence strong South wind, confused sea, cloudy
and overcast.
The German str. *Yathing* reports: In the
Southern part of China sea, strong Western
winds with moderate to rough sea; and in the
Northern part, moderate Easterly winds with
rough sea and swell.
The British str. *Chipping* reports: Light
breeze, hazy and smooth sea from N.E. to Hong-
kong, fresh S.W. wind, high sea, and S.W.
swell, frequent rain squalls and hazy.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 7th.
Kowloon Dock.—*Saris Bender*, *Huanglo*,
Sui Cheong, *Zofiro*, *Selja*, *Soledad*, *Kumang*,
Takoo, *Dock*, *Union*, *Shahi*, *Heptastius*,
Chihwa, *Rubi*, *Tjilivong*, *Tai On*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship.

"WYNERIC"
will be despatched for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1910.

For Freight apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [764]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DUBROV-
NIK), SINGAPORE, PENANG,
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUZUKI AND PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,
SEA, LEVANT, VENTON, and
ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA"
Capt. P. Giuriovich will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, p.m.
This Steamer has capital accommodation for
passengers, electric light, electric fan in all
cabins, and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [3]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BIRTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MAINA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst.
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	GLENNLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	Ger. str.	—	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	INDONESIA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Aug.
COBLENZ & ST. PETERSBURG	SHIRAZ	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About Middle of Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 19th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATLANTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thomson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Aug., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TONKIN	Front. str.	—	Charbonnel	MELCHERS & Co.	On 19th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. R. Mees	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMA MARU	Ger. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MARSHALLBURG	Ger. str.	—	Malchov	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SAKURA	Ger. str.	—	Bahr	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ROON	Ger. str.	—	H. Behm	MELCHERS & Co.	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERSIA	Aus. str.	—	P. Giuriovich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 27th inst., p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDELADE	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Lee	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHAZER	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	WYNERIC	Am. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	On 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th inst., at 6 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	About 26th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 3rd Aug., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 10th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	About 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	About 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 18th inst., p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	About 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	End of July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	End of July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 12th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	Quick despatch.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STRANERS	Tons	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. O. FAHNEKE	17,000	About 15th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERE, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ROON" Capt. H. REHM	15,900	Thursday, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. RAEGENER	6,750	Saturday, 16th July, at D'light
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. JENSE	6,100	About 26th July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBIL	5,050	End of July.

* Fitted with wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.
For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C.,
TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	26th July.
OCUANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	27th September.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. E. McGill	20th October.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedores Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUBZ CANAL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STRANERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"POLYNESIE" Capt. Bruno	On 18th July, p.m.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 19th July, 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 2nd Aug., 1 p.m.

Transhipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 2nd Sept.
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 16th Aug.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., 23rd Sept.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Sat., 27th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 14th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sat., 17th Sept.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., 4th Nov.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sat., 8th Oct.	

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M. at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New "Palatial" "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPEROR" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class only, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71 10s. Intermediate (on Steamers) £45, and 1st Class Railway £24.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents. For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Polder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

[537]

GEBRUEDER LENK, RODEWISCH I/V.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BERLIN WOOL. NEW SAMPLES JUST ARRIVED!

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-2]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

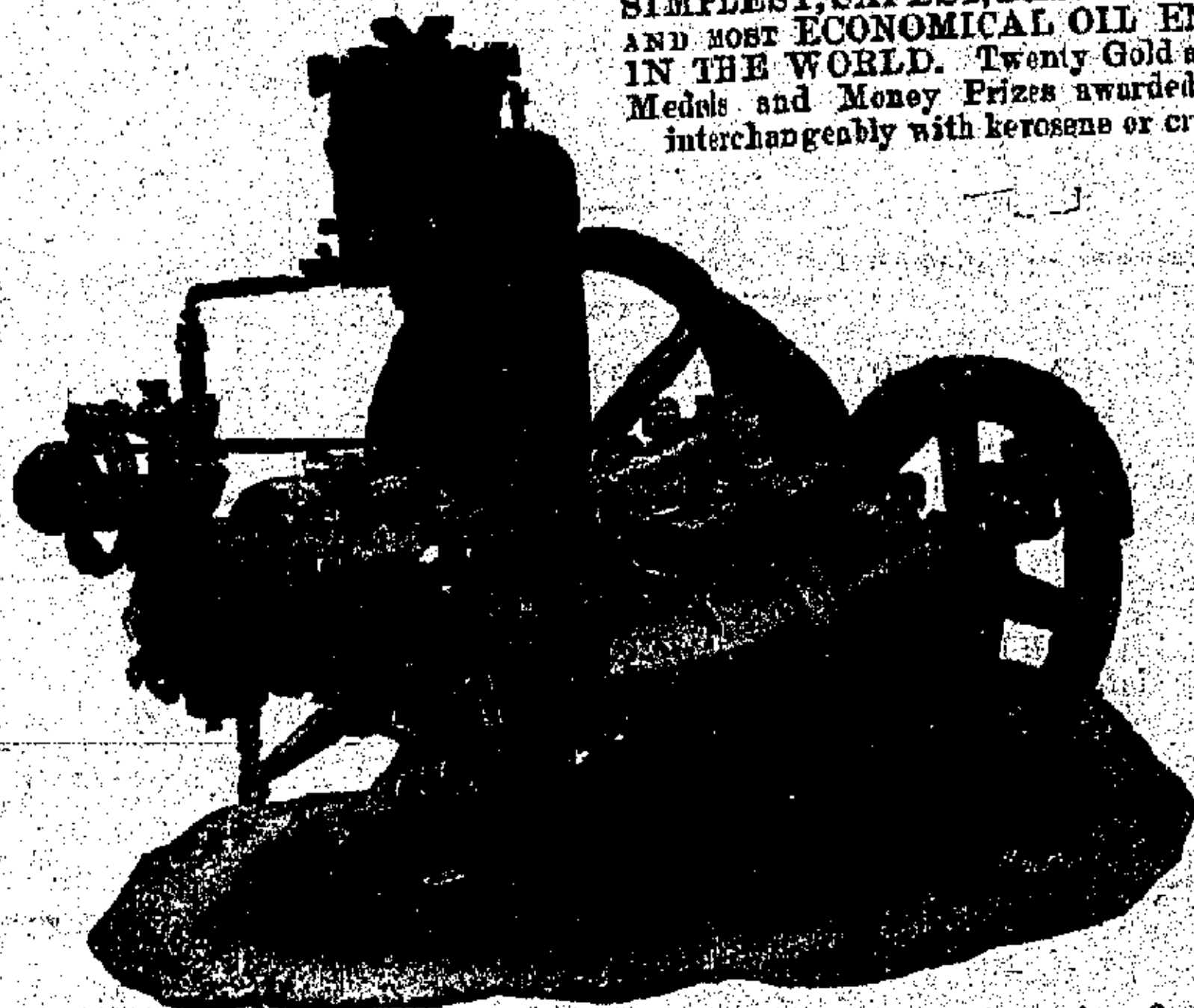
Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA	Date of Despatch from London	Date due in Hongkong	Vessel
	17th & 18th June	To-day	Delta

FOR	FOR	DATE
Hollow and Bangkok	Childar	Friday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Kaitaka Maru	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Calcutta	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Tsingtau, Chefoo and Tientsin	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Hai Phong	Taipei	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Taipei	Saturday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Taipei	Saturday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.

PETTER OIL ENGINES

SIMPLEST, SAFEST, BEST GOVERNED,
AND MOST ECONOMICAL OIL ENGINES
IN THE WORLD. Twenty Gold and Silver
Medals and Money Prizes awarded. Work
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Write for new Illustrated Catalogue and particulars to—
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WHISKY, O. P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL

BLEND"

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

PORT WINE, DOURO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

SHERRY, AMOROSO

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HONGKONG AGENTS.



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CONSTANT MERIT

"The Garrick"

Tobacco and Cigarettes

Hold the Confidence of their Smokers.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LD.



SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JULY 27, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$950, sat. & b.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$99, sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.50, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$89, sellers
COMMON STOCKS.				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 129.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Loan-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$199, sales
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$55, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78.
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 119.
LANE & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.70, sellers
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$199, buyers
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	8,000	\$50	\$25	\$83, sellers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$160, sellers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$874, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$352, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 115, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$820, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$820, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, sales
Kowloon Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$53, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 109.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$392, sales
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625.
Reub. Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	19/10	\$74, sellers
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$144.
PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.50, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$168.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$30, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	65, sol. (L'don
Shall Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$99, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$244, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$5, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sales
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$114, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 flers	\$10	\$10	\$500.
RUBBERS.				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.)
Batavia	—	—	—	\$20 (Sta.)
Pegohs	—	—	—	\$43 (Sta.)
Allegan	—	—	—	7/6
Anglo-Malay	—	—	—	130/-
Custodians, fully paid	—	—	—	136/-
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	8/- prem.
Kennings	—	—	—	90/-
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	61/6
Ledbury's	—	—	—	—
Linggi	—	—	—	—
Sepone	—	—	—	—
Shelford	—	—	—	—
Sungai Kayang	—	—	—	136/-
United Sordangs	—	—	—	80/-
Bukit Kajang	—	—	—	32/6 prem.
Easton and International	—	—	—	6/6
London Ventures	—	—	—	—
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	—
Meridians	—	—	—	8/- sales
Batu Tiga	—	—	—	110/-

Loan	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 707,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2% annu.	Par

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	July 7th.
Telegraphic Transfer	109 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	109 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	109 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	109 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	109 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	109 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credits, at 4 months sight	228
ON GERMANY	
On demand	182
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Credits, 30 days sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	87 1/2
ON MANILA	
On demand	87 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	75 1/2
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	106 1/2
ON HAI PHONG	
On demand	3 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	3 1/2 pm.
ON HONGKONG	
On demand	87 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.50
SILVER, per oz.	\$24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents piece	per cent.
Chinese	10 "	87.75 discount.
Hongkong	20 "	88.05
Hongkong	10 "	87.55
Hongkong	10 "	87.97

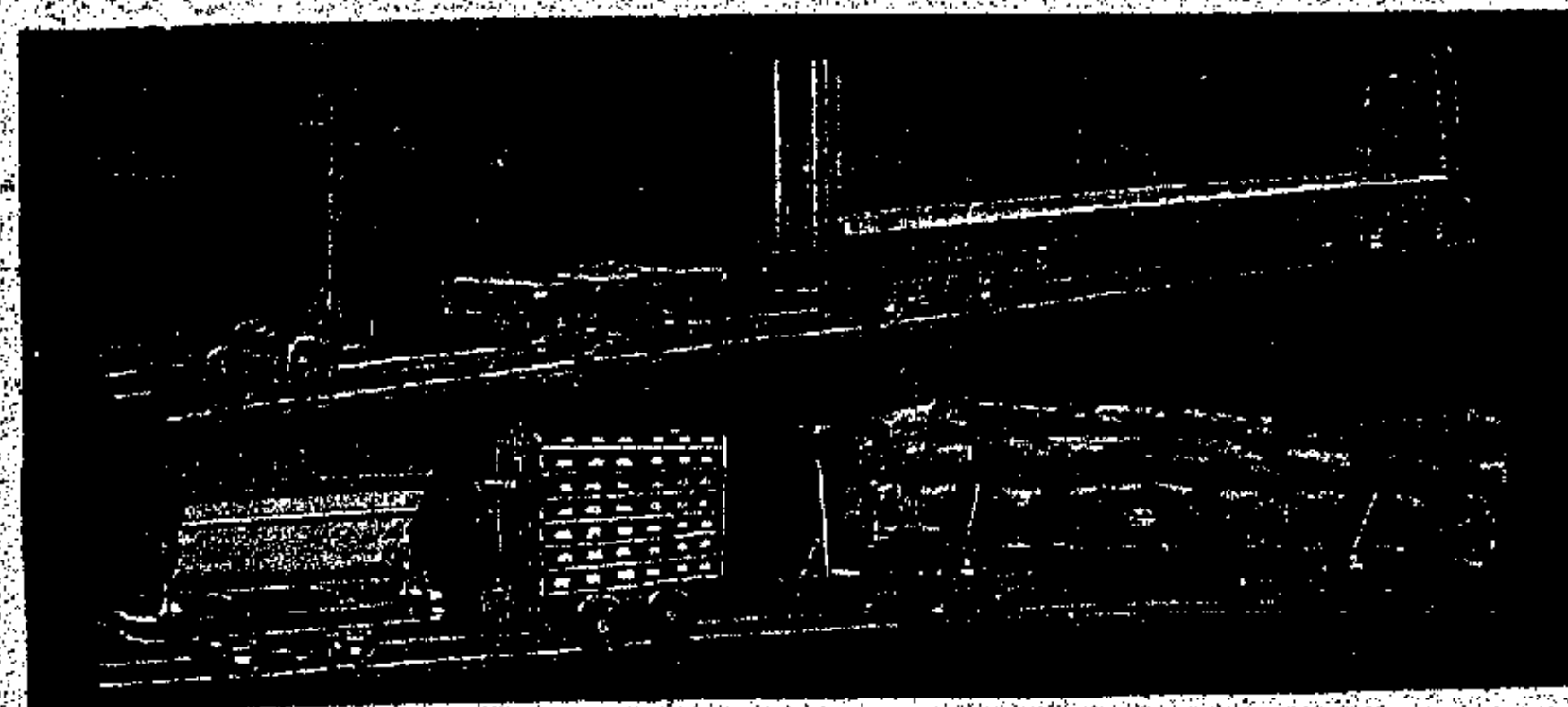
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Materials of every description for full size and
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[573]

OPIMUM.

July 7th.

Quotations are:—			
Malwa New	\$2,000/2,050 per picul		
Malwa Old	\$2,050/2,100		
Malwa Older	\$2,100/2,150		
Malwa V. Old	\$2,150/2,200		
Peruvian fine quality	\$2,400/1,500		
Peruvian extra fine	\$2,100		
Pekoa New	\$1,800	per chest.	
Pekoa Old	\$1,750		
Benares New	\$1,750		
Benares Old	\$1,750		

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, July to December,
1909. With Index. Price \$1.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

ARRIVALS AT HOME

July 5th—Tientsin, Tientsin St.

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 10A, Des Voeux
Rd. Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.